The Times-Dispatch

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT

TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING. BUBINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered Janu-ary 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class metter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 216 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Northwest.

Northwest,
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,
No. 1102 Hull Street.
Peteraburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore Street.
The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold
at 3 cents a copy.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is
sold at 5 cents a copy.

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The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 59 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmend, Va.

BY MAIL.	One	Bix	Three	One
	Year.	Mos.	Mos.	Mo.
Daily, with Sun. " without Sun Sun. edition only Weekly (Wed.)	3.00	1.50 1.00	\$1.25 .75 .50	25 25

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, scasiore

go with you.
City subscribers before leaving the city during the summer should notif. their carrier or this office ('Phone 35 you write, give both out-of-tond city addresses.

School Appropriations and

The Southern States made a noble struggle for independence in 1861-'65, but after the Confederate cause was defeated, the Southerners laid down their arms and took up the struggle for existence. The situation was enough to discourage many men, most of all those who had fust seen their fondest dreams perish in hopeless defeat. Conquered, but not cast down, the Southerners addressed themselves heroically to their task, and showed the same courage and heroism in commerce and industry that they had shown on the battle field. As a result of these efforts the South in forty years has reclaimed her farms, has opened and developed her mines, has built splendid systems of railroad, has constructed prosperous factories of almost every description and is to-day far richer and far more prosperous than ever before.

She is now struglling with the problem rection are most noteworthy and most Professor Edward L. Blackshear, College of Texas, contributes an article to the New York Evening Post, in which a knotty problem is the educational points out that schools have to be provided for both races, and that as the must be made up of small numbers for convenience sake; that in many States the races, and yet the white man has practically the entire burden of government to bear, "For instance," he "the population of Mississippi and Louisiana combined exceeds that of Massachusetts by only 100,000 and there are 10,000 schools in the two Southern chusetts. Besides, in the two Southers States the cost of their maintenance falls upon less than one-half the population, which makes the burden four times heavier than in the Northern States. Take this in connection with the fact that the taxable values of Louisiana and Mississippi together are but \$523,000,000, while those of Massachusetts are \$3,981,-000,000, we again have a clear idea of existing conditions. In Louisiana and Mississippi with a combined population of 2,932,000 there are 1,171,000 children of school age. In Massachusetts with a population of 2,805,000 there are but 778, 000 children of school age, or nearly 400,-000 less than in the two Southern States, Therefore, while the property values in the Southern States are about \$500,000,000, and those of Massachusetts about \$4,000,-000,000, the whites of the two Southern States have 50 per cent, more children to educate, and only one-eighth as much wealth with which to do it. In Louisiana and Mississippi the negro children of school age exceed the number of white children by 110,000. In Massachusetts there are 769,000 white children of school and only 8,000 negro children, 86 while the negro forms but 1 per cent. of the school population of the Northern States they are 55 per cent. of the school population of the two Southern States I give approximate figures in all estimates. Therefore, to summarize, we

1. Fifty per cent, more children to educate.

2. Double the number of schools to maintain. 3. Only one -eighth as much money with

which to do it. 4. The burden of taxation falls upon

less than one-half the population.

But in spite of these drawbacks, the South is making progress in popular education, and Virginia especially may well

But the special object which we have in view in reproducing the statistics furnished by Professor Blackshear is to call attention to the proportion between the amount of money expended by the States mentioned and the aggregate wealth. In the year 1901, the latest statistics we have at hand, Louisiana and Mississippi expended for popular education \$2,542,862 and Professor Blackshear says that the taxable values of these two States aggregate \$523,000,000.

In the same year Massachusetts spent popular education \$14,179,947 and her taxable values are \$3,981,000,000! That is, Louisiana and Mississippi spent one dollar for schools for every two hundred and fifty-five dollars of assessed value in those States, while Massachusetts, though spending actually five and . half times as much for education as Louisiana and Mississippl put together, only spent one dollar for every two hundred and seventy dollars of assessed valua-

Money spent in educating the people ratio of returns, for the people are finally the one great asset of a State and on the efficiency and development of the people depends the wealth and prosperity of the State. But in viewing the great sums spent annually for education in Massachusetts, we should never forget that it was due to the prothe government bonds at depressed valern prosperity following the war that a setts is due. Now she spends wisely and liberally for education, and gets wonder sources, she is not spending as much as the Gulf States of Lonislana and Misis a fair indication of what the rest of the South is doing. We know the need and value of education; we know that it must be paid for and we are paying, each year on a larger scale and the growth of the wealth of the South shows the value of the investment.

e London Times on Advertising.

The Grand Lama at Lassa is hardly more revered by his Mongolian subjects than is "The Times," at London, by the average Britisher. "The Times" is not only the greatest paper in the world, but is one of the greatest institutions that has yet been developed. Age and mportance have only served to add to 'The Times' " naturally conservative modern theory of business as successful, wide-awake advertising is as much a shock to the British public as it would be to Tibet if the Grand Lama rode in vertise the reduction in the price of its the days when the price of wheat was reduced in England there has seldom been any cheapening of The necessities of life that has been halled with more joy by the average Englishman than this cut in price of that great staple among daily newspapers.

The method "The Times" took of notifying the public was dignified to the extreme. It announced in the most Johnsonian English that this reduction had een made only for a limited time only; all applications for subscriptions at the offered rates, and added other safeguards for its dignity and reputation which were apparently understood by the public as proper tribute to conservatism.

But the formalities were not sufficient o shield "The Times" from the perfectly obvious charge of advertising. 'rimes' has, therefore, come out in a full page advertisement in the London Spectator explaining its position. It begins its apologies with the following quota-

We hear occasionally nowadays ather glib and contemptuous talk about the ubiquity and excess of advertisement, It as only human nature to be ungrateful for an expedient which has really increased our opportunities and our comconsidering mind, becomes, in some of its forms and as a thing itself, a pestering nulsance. No product of the hu man hand or mind can obtain a market outside the very narrowest sphere without advertisement of some sort. . . . A persistent and vigorous attempt to rouse preoccupied or negligent humanity to a sense of its own interests, by bom barding the portals of the mind from every conceivable vantage-ground, after all, is the essence of advertising,' which both to "The Times" and ourselves appears satisfactorily conclusive,

Why should not the most dignified paperson on earth let the public know of any advantage which it has to offer, and how can this be done but by advertising? No part of a magazine is more interesting than the advertisements No part of a daily paper is more eagerly scanned than the advertisements. The advertisement is a sign post to economy. It is a suggestion to new comforts. It is the market place for an enormously scattered community. It is a town-crier calling at once over a whole State or country and only heard by those who are interested. Great as is the public benefit of the telephone, the telegraph, the newspaper, and the railroad, they would all lose an enormous part of their usefulness to the public if they could not make their advantages known and their benefits understood by advertising. That the London Times should have seen and used this force is almost a final demonstration of its inestimable

Keep Working.

Senator Daniel, in his interview with Judge Parker has, we fear, been betray-We agree with Senator Daniel that the be proud of her achievements as has been so clearly demonstrated by the con-ference to be held at the University. Sanator Daniel's proposition to is the

except in those Northern States which he calls doubtful. The South has recently had sweeping changes made in its electorate, and what the effect of these changes will be has not yet been tested. One of the most successful party managers that Virginia has ever Chairman J. Taylor Ellyson, who never stopped working or being scared until he votes were counted and the election The South is doubtless solid and there are a lot of people thorugh the State who would like to become better requainted with Judge Parker, and who want to hear the good, old-time Democratic doctrine preached by party leaders, and it will be wisdom and votes not to sit still and count the campaign

ship which was sent to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean a few days ago by a Rusliable to create very serious trouble between England and Russia, and a trouble which this country may be drawn into, has frequently traversed Virginia one of the iron ships of the Knight pool. This company, which is composed of the members of a wealthy English ber of magnificent ships, several of which ran regularly for several years between of this line in some way bears the name 'Knight," among them the Knight Errant, the Knight Templar, the Knight Commander and others, "The Knight pool-Newport News line two or more years ago and placed for trade between regularly making the trip around the Horn. The Knight Commander was magnificent iron ship and many Virginians, visiting Newport News, have that the Knight Commander was loaded with American goods for Japanese, Chireso and Philippine ports. Her sinking by the Russian war ship may, therefore, bring the United States government into complications growing out of the war in the far East It is claimed that the ship was loaded with machinery and merchandise that was in no way contraband.

According to a letter from Panama, published in the Rallway Age, the new nation. Mr. Roosevelt has set up on the Isthmus consus of not more than 75.000 people, considerably less than the population of Richmond. The ten million collars in gold we paid them would give each man, woman and child about \$135, the boodlers and grafters don't catch it en roule.

tions of the Democratic candidate for the vice-prisidency turns out to be a campaign lie of the opposition, or words to that effect.

bought for "personally conducted excur-sions" on the Pacific until the Vladivostok fleet has been captured or sunk.

Chicago's effort to offset the St. Louis Exposition by having Bryan and Parker exhibited on the same stoke at the same time is doomed to failure.

Mr. Cortelyou has at last admitted that there are some few doubtful States. This is encouraging, to say the least

Some of our esteemed contemporaries in the rural districts are a little slow getting in line, but they are getting in all

The raging James River furnishes evidence at Richmond that there have been

The "hog and hominy" outlook in old Virginia this year is just encounging as the political outlook.

Coming down to the real meat of it, the Chicago strike means a larger consumption of vegetables and chickens.

ling, and when she succeeds, the millenium will be near at hand. Port Arthur, somehow, has ceased to

be the center of attraction.

George Fred Williams is the lust to

Personal and General.

Secretary Hay, after a hard struggle to learn the Russian language, has finally given it up. He says he has a most profound respect for any one who has ever succeeded in acquainting himself with this linguial abnormity.

Undoubtedly the oldest living poet is Colun Wallace, who lives at Oughterard, Ireland. He was born in 1756, and conse-quently is 108 years old. A new collection of his poems has just been published by the Gaelic League, of Dublin.

Captain Gross, an instructor of the Germany army balloon corps, has left Berlin for St. Louis, where he will observe the dirighle balloon contests in behalf of the war office.

Theodore Thomas, the grand old man of the orchestra, who is in years nearly three score and ten, yet has the physical vigor of youth. Constant swinging of his arms has given him the physique of the athlete, and the man who has wrought so much for American music is liable to go on achieving more for some years to come.



MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City. Sketch No. 28-Series Began June 26, 1904.

Prominent among the progressive young business men of Richmond stands Mr. Milton E. Marcuse, who is active in so-cial, fraternal and civic, as well as busi-ness, affairs. Few men of thirty-five occupy such responsible positions in the

ommunity.
Born in Richmond August 22 1869, Mr. Both in Richmond August 28 1509, Arr. Marcuse soon went with his parents to California, where part of his boyhood was spent and his education begun. The family returning to Richmond, Milton entered the public schools and completed the course, graduating from the High School.

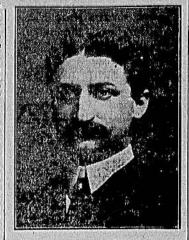
School.

Mr. Marcuse entered business quite young, and has had a successful career, first with the Hasker-Marcuse Company and, since its acquirement by the American Can Company, with that concern. He holds the responsible position of factory manager and sales agent for the company for Virginia and North Carolina. He is vice-president of the Bedford Pulp and Paper Company, a director in the Broad Street Bank, and has for several years rendered most valuable service as a member of the board of directors of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Marcuse has made a study of the

rectors of the Rushiana Commorce.

Mr. Marches has made a study of the work of pehal institutions. He has for four years been a director of the Prison Association of Virginia, which conducts the Reformatory at Laurel, and his services on the board of directors of the Virginia penitentiary were so highly valued that when the present board organized he was made president, a position for which he is exceedingly well fitted. He has taken an active interest in social and fraternal affairs, having been president.



Mr. Marchise has made a study of the work of penal institutions. He has for four years been a director of the Prison Association of Virginia, which conducts the Reformatory at Laurel, and his services on the board of directors of the Virginia penitentiary were so highly valued that when the present board organized he was made president, a position for which he is exceedingly well fitted. He has taken an active interest in social and fraternal affairs, having been president of the Jefferson Club, master of the downent sinking fund of District Grand Lodge, No. 5, I. O. B. B.

RIGHT COSTUME FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

teachers are directed to enloce the rule rigidly.

During the last few years it must have been plain to any observing porson that many little girls, no older than ten or twelve, are undergoing an unnatural compression of their waists. It is asserted by some mothers that the girls get corests and put them on secretly, even when they are mere children. The craze among many little girls for a corset, is one of the most singular developments of the dress question. The sight of some of them makes one think of Miss Ruth Pinch's famous pupil, "a little woman of thirteen years, who had already arrived at such a pitch of whalebone and education that she had nothing girlish about her."

tion that she had nothing girlish about her. In some of these foreign pronunciamentos, against the corset for schoolgirls we are explicitly told that the soft and unformed bodies of young girls should have no restriction in their growth; that the mothers of a great nation must have strong backs and limbs and plenty of room for development, at least until the bones are fairly hardened and the curves of the flesh upon them perfected.

bones are fairly hardened and the curves of the flesh upon them perfected.

As everybody knows the bony structure of the body is not comploted until the age of twenty-four or twenty-five in either sex. It is absolutely necessary for even a fair development of the body that it should romain unshacked until it should romain unshacked until it should romain unshacked until at least the age of twenty. Dr. Edward P. Jackson, in the North American Review describes the effect of putting stays upon a number of female monkeys. Several of the unfortunet creatures died and all were seriously houred. They did not have the exhilaration of feeling that they were enhancing their beauty, which is a wonderful support of our girls. It is a feeling which can carry one through almost anything. Women have suffered unspeakable tortures in the hope of beling made beautiful. These poor little girls who hurry to put on corsets bear cheerfully all the early suffering which they cause, just as boys bear nausea when learning to smoke, because they expect to become something exquisitely fashionable and grand by so doing. Gradually they become accustomed to the habit, even dependent upon it, so that they experience pain and weakness on trying to do without it. They remind us of one of George Ellot's charioters—was it Mrs. Tulliver?—who says: "You'll get used to it. That's what my mother says about her shortness of breath. She says she's made friends wi' it now, the 'she fought agin' it sore when it first came on." But most of the girls do not "fight agin it sore when it first came on." But most of the girls do not "fight agin it sore when it first came on." But most of the girls do not "fight agin it sore when it first came on." But most of the girls do not "fight agin it sore when it first came on." But most of the girls do not "fight agin it sore when it first came on." But most of the girls do not "fight agin the page and the pages of our fashionable magazines. It means to them "style." beauty, adoration, love—and then, though they do no ave not.

patenes have informed us concerning this matter. We venture to guess that they have not.

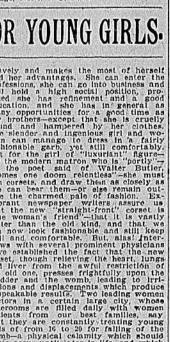
It is considered indelicate and shocking to allude to this subject, but it is undoubtedly the most pressing (no pun is intended, but the word must occur to anyone who discusses the point) among the whole array of modern debatable themes. Vulgar, inartistic, dangerously unwholesome practices, which effect half of the human race directly and the whole of it indirectly, transcend in importance war, any political change or any academical or intellectual question. It is gratifying to note that in almost every other respect than that of drass the present ideas concerning the training of girls are sound. They are encouraged to live in the open air, and to cat plenty of good, wholesome food. Miss High Dawes Brown says that, whatever criticisms may be passed upon George Meredith, women are indebted to him for the finest heroises of modern times. His women have good appetites and are a individual and strons-instured as those of Shakespeare himself. His women, have good appetites and are a those of Shakespeare himself. His women, like nearly all of our modern girs, have an object in life, and an interest in great movements of thought. The suishing heroine of fifty wars agone to whom fruly "women's whole existence, was love, and who fell into a delige, relieved only by a sienter dealing, relieved only by a sienter dealing, relieved only by a sienter dealing, relieved only by a sienter dealing respect and are activities, and even if her heart should get a few invites in the hard should get a few invites in the hard should get a few invites in the hard

Girls in Schools and Colleges
Forbidden Corsets by Law im Several European Countries.
The Craze for Stays—Damage by "Straight-Front" Corsets.
Model Costume for Summer and Winter.

By Mrs. Kate Upson Clark.
(Author of "Up the Witch Brook Road." Bringing Up Boys," etc.)
IRING the past len years the newspapers have continued several dispatches from Europe Pergarding the proper costume for Summer fachoolgiris. It is known that the governments of Russia, Sax, only and Roumania have actually passed edicts regarding the subject, which has water, so far as any outer signs have indicated, not worth mentioning. The despote and "paternal" governments mamed have declared that no girl attending a school or college can be permitted to wear corsets, and the womb, leading to little work of the modern pression of their waists. It is asserted by some mothers that the girls get corset and put them on secretly, even when they are mere children. The craze among many little girls for a corset, is one of the most singular developments of the most singular, developments of the despotence of the most of the most singular, developments of the most of the despote of the proper costume for the most of the most o

dainty.

Over this combination suit should hang the petitionis, if petitionis are worn, as they generally have to be in order that the outer skirt may hang properly. These should be suspended from ordinary "wo-men's suspender" with a supplementation. the outer skirt may hang properly. These should be suspended from ordinary "wonen's suspenders." such as are sold in the large shops. They have sharp safety hooks, so that changes can be readily made in the petitioants worn, it will be found convenient, if the straps slip off the shoulders, to pin the suspenders on each side to the stocking supporters underneath. This can be done just below the shoulders in front, with a small safety pin. Some women denounce violently the discomfort of shoulder straps. If worn properly they are most comfortable, but loose skeleton waists, to which skirts and drawers can be fastened by means of hooks or buttons, can be used if preferred. Some writers deprecate the suspension of clothing from the shoulders. One violent advocate of the healthfulness of the corset declares that the whole frame of woman indicates that it was designed that her clothing should be hung upon her hips. If clothing could be hung upon her hips. If clothing could be hung upon the hips alone it might perhaps, he worn comfortably, though it is not likely in point of fact, suspending clothing from the hips really means, in most cases, hanging it upon the projecting abdomen. There it beers down constantly, dragging down the internal organs and running the health.



dismal condition is largely due to the straight-front corset.

At least let us see to it that, though we have no edict from our department of education, our girl-students, pass through their formative years with bodies as free and comfortable as those of their brothers. Almost any ingenious and determined mother can devise a mode of dress for her daughter. One who has been exceptionally successful in the matter recommends a costume which in its main details is as follows: In winter a warm "union suit" should be worn next to the skin. In summer, a gause one should be substituted. An undervest alone is usually sufficient for girls living below the latitude of thirty-eight or forty degrees. If the girl is subject to attacks of pain, arising from irregularities in either her digestive or circulatory system, she should wear an abdominal hand (slipping it on over the feet) day and night, winter and summer. Such attacks very often originate in a chill. Nothing so well maintains an equable temperature in the regions where these attacks are most severe as the abdominal hand. Good ones can be purchased for fifty cents and upward at almost any large dry goods store, and enough should be supplied for frequent. If not daily changes, Most women will not wear these wonderful aids to heaith because they somewhat increase the size of the walst in most cases.

Over the union suit or underwalst should come stocking supporters. These should hang from the shoulders. They are simple and comfortable and cost only from twenty to twenty-five cents. Over the stocking supporters should come a combination suit of ordinary linen or "musilin," It is what is known as a "corset cover" or "chemise," combined with drawers, and has sometimes been called by the mongrel and disagreeable name of "chemiloons." Patterns for these, farments may be bought almost spice. These come in different styles, If, made, accessively wider then the styles, If, made, accessively wider then the styles.

"chemiloons." Patterns for these gar-ments may be bought almost anywhere. They come in different styles. If made, somewhat wider than the usual patterns, and prettily trimmed, they are sightly and dainty.

stantly, dragging down the internal organs and running the heaith.

In winter a fiannel pettleoat and one of brillantine, slik or something else are usually worn. In summer, lighter skirts, For warmth and lightness the equestrian tights are unrivaled.

Over the skirts, until the age of twelve or fourteen, some modification or the "mother hubbard" gown should be worn. It should be short, reaching down to a point midway between the knee and the inkle, and not too full. Many artistic patterns are shown for these dresses.

Or on a lining which is known as a "princess" foundation a light skirt can be sewn, and any sort of a preity, girlish waist, with blouse and Eton incket effects. This is most useful for older girls, or on a loose underwaist a skirt may be fastened-ser it may be hooked in with the patticoats—and the waist made separately. In any case, the bands should be made very very loose. The bodies of young girls are never, broadly speaking, of the same size two consecutive hours this is especially frue when there are irregularities of the circulatory system of morning may become intolerable in the leave midt. Organs are used, but to do active work there. Most and lungs—and traction—like the heart and lungs—and traction—like the heart and lungs—and traction—like the heart and lungs—and





The Greatest Shoe Value On Earth.

Clearance shoe sales with their "marked down" and 'bargain' prices do not appeal to wearers of The Hanover Spoe. They know the difference. They cannot be induced to buy an old-style, left-over, odd-size, unsalable shoe at any price; because they have learned by actual test that \$2.50 will purchase, any day in the year, up-to-date style, durable leather, solid comfort and high-grade workmanship—as satisfactory a shoe as can be made. The Hanover factory-to-consumer one-profit system brings you fresh, new \$3.50 to \$5 shoes at the wholesale price, that's all.

HANOVER SHOE STORE, 609 E. BROAD ST.

Direct from Factory, Hanover, Pa.

in the following September.

Winter Style Book Elucidates.

JULY 27TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

sir Francis Drake arrived in England from a western expedition, accompanied by Lane, the commander of Raleigh's Virginian colony, who now first brought from his settlement, tobacco into England; that which Sir John Hawkins brought home in 1565 was considered a medicinal drug merely, and as Stow observes, "all men wondered what it meant.'

A bill for the better observation of the Sabbath, was stolen from the clerk's table in the English House of Commons ere it had re-

Henry De La Tour D'Auvergne, Viscomte de Turenne, the re-nowned French general, killed by a cannon shot at the village of Saltzbach, in Germany.

The legislative union of England and Scotland completed. The English under General Amherst took Ticonderoga without

firing a gun, the French having abandoned it on the approach of the 1789.

The Department and Secretary of "Foreign Affairs" created by Act of Congress, but changed to Department and Secretary of State

The United States exploring expedition under Captain Lewis had their guns seized while asleep by a party of Minnetarre Indians. One of the Indians was stabbed to the heart, and Lewis shot another in the body, who fell on his knees and elbows, raised himself and fired,

the ball grazed Lewis' head. The remainder of the Indians fled. 1809.
First day's battle of Talavera; Wellington made a stand against the French army of double his number of men, under Jourdan, Victor

The second French revolution began in Paris by a resistance of the decrees of Charles X. It burst forth on the following day, and continued three days, when the people were left undisputed masters of the capital. About 3,000 victims fell in this struggle.

1840:

Charlotte Ouellet, a Canadian heroine, died, aged 100. She was one of the number of young women of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, who put on men's apparel and armed themselves to drive out the British regulars who were amusing themselves by firing the houses and barns of the village, during the siege of Quebec. She and the rest of her company fired upon the English, who fled, making temporary barrows in their flight, to rescue those who fell under the fire of these brave Canadian girls. A few days previous to her death she indulged in merriment at the thought that she was one who had made the best

Second Atlantic cable laid.

Viscount Sherbrooke died.

1903. Reliance picked to defend the American cup.

hard work they have of it in the body of the modern fashionable woman. Most of them give up the task in despair, or perform it only poorly and inadequately.

perform it only poorly and inacequately.

Authorities differ concerning the extent to which schoolgirls wear corsets and corset waists. Bome assert that they are rare, and that most mothers are able to dress their young daughters hygienically. Others, who should be equally well informed, declare that the condition of our schoolgirls is shocking, and it there is constant breaking down in certain large schools on account of alleged "overstudy" and "rapid growth," though the failure in health is really the result of tight belts, which would make the boys just as ill, if they should altempt to wear

failure in seatth would make the boys just as ill if they should attempt to wear them.

The same discrepancy exists in reports from the girls' colleges. There is no doubt that, theoretically. The right ylews are held among most of your women collegians. Fractically, the planchedin, "ingrowing" waist is sliris feel the force of public opinion too much in the matter of clothing. There is something revolting in the thought that these tender girl hodies, soft and sweet as the force of public opinion too much in the matter of clothing. There is something revolting in the thought that these tender girl hodies, soft and sweet as the seatth of the same and some trulsed by the hideous creations of steel and bone known as "corfects" and "corset and bone known as "corfects and "corset walsts". No one should see how these curves are forming, nor just what dimensions the slight young figure has attained. It was the slight young figure has attained. It would be hidden from sight. As good in the slight young different and especially that of a well and the possellent and especially that of a work young girls. Voltairs did not always young girls. Voltairs did not always "see straight" or "think clear," but he spoke truly when he said "It is the mestortune of worthy people that they are sowerds." It may be possible that we women cannot be brave for our serves, but we women cannot be strong and happy beings that health, and health only, can make them.

(Copyright, 1804, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

North Carolina Sentiment.

Here is a North Carolina view of your Uncle Grover, alipped from the aditoria column of the Raleigh Post; Bund steady is the advice offered by Mr. Cleveland There is no one who is more entitled to Is the advice offered by Mr. Cleveland, There is no one who is more entitled to give such advice, for no man on earth has stood firmer for principle than the Sago f Princeton. The wind and wave and shock and storm of populism was unable to move him from the foundations of what he believed to be the safe and correct principles of government.

The Durham Heraid, evidently referring to Mr. Bryan's latest proclamation, says: If it worked out in other places like it has in North Carolina. State ownership of the railroads would simply mean more taxes for the people to pay.

The Charlotte News says: A hundred years ago the white people of Meckienburg, some of them, believed in witchcraft, and one cure for it that was very successful was wiring, in and out the rounds of a ladder, set against a house and then coming down the same way head foremost. But, we never hansed the witches as they did in New England, and yet a negro was condemned the other day in North Carolina for the murder of a witch doctor who was believed to have beodosed the negro's wife; all of which naturally leads up to a discussion on Christian Science, but we forbear.

Grend of Thought Trend of Thought In Dixio Land

Florida Times-Union:

The spectacle of a number of million-aires working for 19 cents an hour in the Chicago packing houses is what might properly be called a grandstand play. Nashville American:

Birmingham Age-Herald; Birmingham Age-Hornic;
The Iwenticth century is to bring out wonderful progress in sanitation. The methods hinted at in the nineteenth century will be carried to fruiton in the present century. The world marches on to higher sanitation and longer and more vigorous lives.

Columbia State:

Columbia State;

Upon other questions than government ownership, Mr. Bryan's editorial is more in line with the Democratic party's platforms. He acknowledges the difficulties in getting the people to consider the fundamental questions which underlied the control of the contro

New Orleans Picsyune:

The right and the opportunity of every individual to do the best with such abilities and talents as he may possess and so get the greatest success and all the benefits possible to him, are the ioundations of Democratic government. Let every citizen develop to the highest standard in his or her reach, each occupying the piace to which he or she belongs. Equality is impossible, and every attempt to force it is despotic, and unjust in the extreme.

His Misfortune.

When Maud Muller rakes the hay
I just have to up an leave er.
Welt I could, but I can't stay—
Drat my dash-binged ole hay fever.
—Philadelphia Press.

Bowel Complaint in Children.
During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels which should receive careful attention as which should receive careful attention as the first unnatural Josephese of the state of the sta soon as the first unnatural looseness of the bowels appears. The best medicine in use for bowel complaint is Chamber-icin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoes Rena-dy, as it promptly controls any unnatural looseness of the howels, whether it be in a calld or an adult. For sale by all druggists.